## **BACK TO ITS OLD LOVE**

SENATE AGAIN PLAYING WITH THE CUBAN QUESTION.

ALL SORTS OF RESOLUTIONS.

ONE RECOGNIZES THE INSURGENTS AS BELLIGERENTS.

President McKinley Called Upon for the Letters Written to Him and to Mr. Cleveland by General Gomez-Adjournment to Monday.

washington, April 1.-The Cuban question was revived in the senate to-day after a long period of comparative calm. Four distinct Cuban resolutions were brought fordward in rapid succession. The last and most important one came from Senator Morgan, of Alabama. It declares that a state of war exists in Cuba and announces it as the policy of the United States to accord to both parties to the conflict full recognition as belligerents. Mr. Morgan gave notice that he would call up resolution at the next meeting of the senate, with the expectation of securing final action. Of the other resolutions, two were agreed to. One of these, by Mr. Morgan, calls on the president for the letters of General Gomez to himself and Mr. Cleveland, and for other information on Cuban affairs. The other, By Mr. Mills, of Texas, instructs the committee on foreign relations to report what obligations the United States has assumed by compelling Cuba to remain subject to Spain. Both resolutions were passed without opposition olutions were passed without opposition. Still another resolution came from Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and proposed a protest against the reported purpose of the Spanish authorities to try General Ruiz Rivera, the Cuban officer, by military drumhead court-martial. This led to an animated controversy between Mr. Allen and Mr. Hoar. The resolution went over to come up with the resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency at the next meeting.

Tariff Bill Referred.

The tariff bill passed by the house yesterday was received by the senate as soon as the session opened to-day. There were no formalities as to its reference and, without motion or comment, the presiding officer, Mr. Hobart, referred the bill to the committee on finance.

Mr. Hoar secured immediate considera-

tion of a joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to use a government vessel or charter a private vessel for the transportation of contributions of grain, etc., to the famine stricken people of In-Mr. Stewart, Populist, of Nevada, occasion to speak briefly on the demonetization of silver in India, brought about by England, as one of the chief causes of the present lamentable condition of affairs in India.

This led to a somewhat unexpected state ment by Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, which caused a temporary flurry. Mr. Morgan said he fully recognized the nobility of these benefactions. He had approved sending corn to Ireland and to Russia. "But," continued Mr. Morgan, "I shall hope to se-

continued Mr. Morgan, "I shall hope to secure the support of the senator from Maine (Hale) when I introduce a resolution to send supplies to the suffering people of Cuba, who are penned up in that island through the harsh policies of General Weyler." Mr. Morgan expressed the further hope that Mr. Hale would be among the supporters of a resolution for sending supplies to the people penned up in Cretc, through the tyrannical action of the European powers.

Mr. Hale represented that these questions would be met as they arose. There was no politics in this resolution. It voiced the agreed to without division.

The Case of Rivera.

A spirited debate followed several new phases of the Cuban question. Mr. Allen asked for any other continue, to grow more and approach to without division.

The Case of Rivera.

A spirited debate followed several new phases of the Cuban question. Mr. Allen asked for large the cuban forces, had been captured by the Spanish and was about to be tried by drum head court-martial and shot, and protesting against such trial as contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. Mr. Allen asked for immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Hoar said it did not comport with the degrity of this body to rush forward on these subjects. The question of life and death in Cuba was not in the keeping of the senate. There should be decorous and orderly procedure on these international questions, and he would object to the resolution unless it were allowed to go to the committee. Although debate was not in color was a devoted to their little island domain and with as much detestation for cubans, as devoted to their little island domain and with as much detestation for cubans, as devoted to their little island domain and with as much detestation for cubans, as devoted to their little island domain and with as much detestation for cubans, as devoted to their little island domain and with as much detestation for cubans, as devoted to their little island domain and with as much detestation for cubans, as devoted orderly procedure on these international questions, and he would object to the resolution unless it were allowed to go to the committee. Although debate was not in order, Mr. Allen continued to urge the critical character of the Rivera case. Mr. Allen said he did nat want this resolution stifled by being committed to the "caverns of the foreign relations committee."

Mr. Hoar made a spirited reply. He had not intended to offer advice to the Nebraska senator, he said. If he had advice to give he would not "throw it away." Then, turning to the general Cuban question. Mr. Hoar said that it would be a clear affront to any nation with which we were at peace to recite in a resolution by the American congress that, whereas, such nation was about to commit an atrocity, congress protested. Such a resolution by one of the European nations towards the United States would set our people allame. He believed that President Grant would have brought about the freedom of Cuba it his plan had not been overcome by intemperate resolutions and demonstrations. Mr. Hoar closed with a decisive objection to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over. Other Cuban resolutions followed in quick succession.

Letters Asked For.

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Mr. Morgan's resolution requesting the president for the letters of General Gomez to himself and Mr. Cleveland was presented and adopted without division. It is as fol-

Resolved. That the president is request "Resolved. That the president is requested to inform the senate, if, in his opinion, it is not inconsistent with the public interests, whether letters have been received by the present or the former chief executive of the United States from Maximo Gomez, the commanding general of the insurrectionary forces in Cuba, of the following tenor and effect (letters are recited). And the president is in like manner further requested to inform the senate whether there is any, and, what, evidence in the executive departments which shows that the persons or property of citizens of in the executive departments which shows that the persons or property of citizens of the United States have suffered such abuses as are stated in the foregoing letters, which are alleged in the public prints to have been written by Maximo Gomez, or any other wrongs and abuses inflicted upon them by either of the belligerent parties in Cuba that could have been avoided by a due consideration for our treaty rights under the laws of nations or the respect due to humanity."

humanity."
And also, the president, in like manner, And also, the president, in like manner, is requested to inform the senate whether the Spanish authorities in Cuba have refused to permit the consul of the United States at Sagua Le Grande to communicate with our consul general at Havann by the use of cipher dispatches over the telegraph lines, and whether any protest has been made against such interruptions.

Mills and Morgan Resolutions.

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The resolution of Mr. Mills, of Texas, was next presented and agreed to without division. It follows:

"Resolved. That the committee on foreign relations is instructed to inquire what, if any, obligations the United States has assumed toward the people of Cuba by asserting and maintaining the right to prevent the acquisition of that island by any European power and compelling its people to remain subject to the dominion of Spain, and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Morgan came forward with a sort of climax to the Cuban resolutions. He pre-sented a joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba, as follows:

Resolved. By the senate and house of representatives, that a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms, by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America will maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of beligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

The resolution was read several times, at the request of senators, who appeared to be greatly interested in it.

The resolution remained on the table at Mr. Morgan's request. After this brief but Myely session, devoted almost entirely to "Resolved. By the senate and house of

Cuba, the senate, at 12:55 p. m., went into executive session and, at 5:20, adjourned until Monday.

### ARBITRATION TREATY.

Senate in Executive Session Conclude Consideration of All Amendments -Only Two Adopted.

Washington, April 1.—The senate to-day, in executive session, concluded its consideration of all amendments to the arbitration treaty. The voting on additional amendments began at 4 o'clock after three hours of general debate, and in the hour and a half which followed about a dozen propositions were passed upon. Two only were adopted, except some making verbal changes. Of those adopted, one, offered by Senator Bacon, exempts the claims against Southern states from the operations of the treaty, and the other, introduced by Senator Morgan, eliminates article 8 of the treaty.

tor Morgan, eliminates article S of the treaty.

Much of the debate of the day turned upon these amendments. Their supporters contended that, under the constitution, state claims could not be made the subject of negotiation under a treaty. The point was also made that the claims against the Southern states were contracted during the period of reconstruction, and were not legitimate obligations. It was held on the other hand that, under the amendments already adopted, it would be impossible to hold the Southern claims subject to the treaty. Sentators Gray and Lindsay presented the latter view.

ators Gray and Lindsay presented the latter view.

An interesting incident of the session was Senator Chandler's refusal to agree to a final vote on the treaty to-day. He called attention to the Associated Press dispatches in regard to the situation in Crete, and said that he did not feel disposed to enter into negotiations with any power whose guns were trained upon a community of Christians struggling to throw off the yoke of Moslemism. He also spoke of England's conduct toward the Boers of the Transvaal as deserving of condemnation and a cause for hesitation in the present negotiations. He said he would probably, in the end, yote for the treaty, but that he was not in the mood for it to-day. Senator Hale ridiculed this view as sentimental.

No day was fixed for a final vote, No day was fixed for a final vote,

#### ANTI-TARIFF PROTESTS.

Japan and Argentine Republic Enter Formal Objection to the Dingley Bill.

Washington, April 1.-The first open and formal expressions of dissatisfaction with the pending tariff bill on the part of forcign nations have come to the state decign riations have come to the state de-partment from Japan and Argentine. The Japanese minister has expressed the regret of his government at the proposed adop-tion of silk schedules, which "without promising to help out the manufacturers of the United States threaten seriously the important trade Japan has bult up at great expense with the United States in raw and partly manufactured silk." The Ar-gentine minister added his protest not, as has been stated, in the form of a threat of regrisals, but in the usual diplomatic form, against the proposed duty on hides and other raw materials coming from his coun-try in great quantities to the United States,

### CISNEROS TO M'KINLEY.

President of the Cuban Republic Appeals for Recognition by the United States.

Chicago, April 1 .- The Inter Ocean to-day prints an open letter which President Cisneros, of the Cuban republic, has sent to President McKinley. The letter, which is of great length, was sent to the Inter Ocean by one of its correspondents who visited Cisperos at his executive headquarters on Cubitas mountain, state of Camaguey, Cis-

"During the administration of your high "During the administration of your night office, there will be many questions and matters of importance for you to decide. Affairs at home and abroad will tax the strength you are known to possess, but I would ask you, in the name of God and my

be a prospect of holding Cuba ever faitaful.

"But, even with these, I doubt her ability to control the island after the passage
of a certain period. The sons of Spaniards
coming in, after generations, would be
Cubans, as devoted to their little island
domain and with as much detestation for
its enslavery as are the Cubans of to-day.

"Therefore, do as she may, Spain is destined to lose Cuba eventually, and could
she hope for success in the present war, it
would only be a matter of a few years
when another rebellion would command
her attention, entailing the loss of thousands of lives and the vast expenditure of
money, and with only the prospect of ultimate defeat."

Cisneros then gives details of the growth

of the revolutionary cause throughout the island, the establishment of various departments of government, by which the insurgents collect taxes, maintain armies, we will and concludes as follows: insurgents collect taxes, maintain armies, carry mails, and concludes as follows:

"Without further burdening you, I have the honor to say that every department of the government is at present in good working order, and that a unity of purpose pervades every branch, civil and military, while the people of the island as a whole are giving us their most earnest support. The army in the field, under the command of my brave and true friend, General Maximo Gomez, is conducting a war of energy and mercy. The struggle may go on for years, and Cuba may continue to fight the battle against fearful odds alone, but so long as there is a God to give us courage, we will cling to the banner of right and freedom, and never faiter until the victory is won.

"Assuring you of the honer I am pos

freedom, and never latter until the vic-tory is won.

"Assuring you of the honor I am pos-sessed in addressing you, and wishing you and your great republic Godspeed. I am, "SALVADOR CISNEROS BETANCOURT" "Cubitas Mountain, Cuba, March 22, 1897,"

#### RIVERA TO BE SHOT SOON. General Gomez Will Probably Retal-

iate by Shooting All Spanish Prisoners.

Havana, March 31.-General Rivera probably will be shot soon, as General Weyler has given orders that he be tried by courthas given orders that he be tried by courtmartial on the spot immediately. He may
be put to death Saturday, in spite of his
wounds, or the Spanish may cure him and
then shoot him. The certain execution of
the brave, wounded prisoner of war excites indignation and disgust here. No
other alleged civilized nation is capable
of such an act. Colonel Bacaliao, who
tried to carry off his wounded commander
on his back, although himself wounded,
will die with him. It is predicted that
these executions will provoke General
Gemez to shoot all Spanish prisoners hereafter instead of releasing them.

The Cubans are not disheartened at the
loss of General Rivera. They say General
Roloff is in Pinar del Rio and will become
second in command of the whole army. Insurgents in great numbers are coming
from the East and concentrating in Havana province. They have pienty of ammunition and good cavalry.

### Senators: Not Gentlemen.

Lieutenant Governor Haggard perpetrated a built the other day that was regarded as one of the best jokes of the session. Senator Sweeney was on the floor. He referred to the "gentleman from—"
"I want to call the attention of the senate to one thing." said the presiding officer, rapping his gavel.
"The senators are senators—not gentlemen."

HE HAS SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED FROM WASHINGTON.

LIKELY TO GET A GOOD PLACE.

MAY BE MADE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

President McKinley Anxious to Locate Him in a Position That Will Re Satisfactory-Mr. Bristow and Mr. Ryan Sworn Into Office.

Washington, April 1.-(Special.) Ex-Delegate D. T. Flynn is not in the city to-day. Where he has gone no one knows. All calls at his house to-day were answered by the servant with the indefinite statement that Mr. Flynn had gone out of town and would not be back until Sunday or Monday. None of the members of the family could be seen. It is learned that he had a very satisfactory interview with the president at the White House last night, which lasted several hours, and it is evident the administration does not intend to punish him for anything happening before the St. Louis convention. the contrary, the general opinion is that Flynn has received assurances of a satisfactory appointment far more lucrative than the Oklahoma governorship, but un der strict injunction to keep quiet until the proper time. There is much specula tion as to the nature of the place, but nothing definite is known.

Mr. Flynn told some friends last night after leaving the White House, where he was informed that C. M. Barnes was to be the next governor of Oklahoma, that he would accept no place in the territory. It is surmised, therefore, that he will secure a desirable department appointment in Washington. It is claimed that the report connecting ex-Congressman Pickler with the Indian commissionership was premature, and there is some talk that Flynn may be Judge Browning's successor. It can be emphatically stated, if these surmises should prove to be correct, that Flynn has not been a candidate for any position but the governorship. To secure that place, he displayed all his accustomed energy, and several times called at the House. The overtures for a compromise came from the friends of the pres ident, and the appointment for last night's interview came from the president him-Word was given out early in the fight that Flynn must be conciliated. He declined all overtures looking to a compromise, but it is evident that something definite was agreed on at last night's conference at the White House.

#### CROWDS SEE THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Thomas to Be Minister to Sweden -Colonel Mosby Would Succeed

General Lec. Washington, April 1.—The congressional contingent at the White House to-day was unusually large. During the consideration of the tariff bill in the house the members have had little opportunity to visit the ex-ecutive mansion, and to-day they flocked to see the president. All the Republican to see the president. All the Republican members of the ways and means committee, with the exception of Chairman Dingley, paid their respects. The president will give a complimentary dinner at the White House to-morrow evening in their honor.

One of the things developed by the visit of a delegation to-day was that Mr. Mc-Kinley has practically decided to appoint Dr. W. W. Thomas, of Maine, minister to Norway and Sweden. Representative Dolliver, of Iowa, and Representative C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, had called to press ex-State Senator Ericcson, of Iowa, for this mission, but they came away convinced that the president had made up his mind to appoint Dr. Thomas, who was minister to the Swedish court under General Harrison. Speaker Reed, it is understood, made only three requests of the president—one for the appointment of Dr. Thomas, another for the appointment of cx-Congressman Aldrich, of Illinois, as minister to Belgium, and another for the

Senator Perkins, of California, and Senator Proctor, of Vermont, accompanied by Colonel John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerrilla, saw the president in the afternoon relative to the latter's canditiacy for the position of consul general to Havana, to succeed General Lee. It is understood that Judge Day, of Ohio, will return here in about ten days and, after an investigation here of the Ruiz case, will go to Havana on a special mission.

The most important caller in the afternoon was Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia. There is an impression about the White House that, in the event of the retirement of Associate Justice Field, of the supreme court, and the appointment of Attorney General McKenna to the bench, Judge Goff may be induced to accept the position of attorney general. There is also, of course, speculation as to the possibility that Judge Goff imsself may succeed Justice Field. The justice is now very old, but has not decided anything regarding the time when he will quit the bench.

Mr. McKinley had an hour's conference Senator Perkins, of Colifornia, and Sen-Mr. McKinley had an hour's conference

in the afternoon with a delegation from the Indianapolis monetary convention, headed by H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis.

#### MANY PLACES FILLED. President McKinley Sends a Large

Batch of Nominations to the Senate.

Washington, April 1.-The president to day sent the following nominations to the

State-Andrew D. White, of New York to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany; William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Italy; Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be see retary of the embassy of the United States

retary of the embassy of the United States at Rome, Italy; Samuel L. Gracey, of Massachuseits, consul at Fuchau, China; Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, consul at Amoy, China.

Interior—Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohlo, to be commissioner of patents.

Treasury—Oliver L. Spaumang, of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of the treasury; William B. Howeli, of New Jersey, to be second assistant secretary of the treasury:

War—Captain Robert Craig, signal corps, to be major.

The senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed Anson Burlingame Johnson to be consul of the United States at Amoy, China; Charlemange Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be minister to Austro-Hungary; William S. Shallenberger, to be second assistant postmaster general; Penrose A. McClain, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania; Alexander Montgomery Thackera, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Havre, France, and several promotions in the army and marine corps of the at Havre, France, and several promotions in the army and marine corps of the

## BRISTOW AND RYAN AT WORK.

Sworn in Yesterday and Began Their

James Kelley to be postmaster at White Cloud. Kas., where a vacancy existed, caused by the resignation of James Nusum. The fourth assistant to-day announced that all fourth class postmasters will be allowed to serve out their full time, which means four years from the date of their commission, and that no removals will be made except for cause.

R. M. Fulton in Washington Washington, April 1.—(Special.) R. M. Fulton, of Topeka, arrived to-day and has joined the Kansas colony at the Norman-

#### OSCAR GARDNER WINS.

Kansas City Lad Knocks Out Jack Grant, of New York, in the Ninth Round.

New York, April 1 .- At the Fifth Avenue Athletic Club to-night Oscar Gardner, of Kansas City, knocked out Jack Grant, of New York, in the ninth round. Grant was weak in the ninth round and after fifty-five seconds of fighting Gardner swuing his right on the jaw, Grant went down, and was counted out.

Casper Leon, of New York, got the decision over Jack Ward, of Newark. Both lads had trained carefully and were in prime shape. The bout was very clever. Leon showed himself to be the cleverer boxer and the best ring general. In the third round Leon sent Ward to the floor with a hard left on the jaw. In the seventh and ninth rounds Leon forced Ward to the ropes. In the last round both were cautious and when in a rush Leon slipped to the floor Ward kept away, in exchange for two similar favors which Leon had extended to him earlier in the bout. The referee's decision for Leon was satisfactory to the crowd. weak in the ninth round and after fifty-five

# BUT SEVENTEEN DEAD.

EARLY CHANDLER TORNADO STO-RIES WERE INACCURATE.

#### **EXAGGERATED IN TELEPHONING**

FOURTEEN KILLED IN TOWN AND THREE IN THE COUNTRY.

Four or Five Others Cannot Live-Fully 200 Injured-United States District Attorney Hoffman Describes the Storm as He Saw It.

Guthrie, O. T., April 1.-(Special.) It de velops that the fatality of the Chandler tornado was considerably less than has been reported. In the confusion and difficulty of telephoning, the names became mixed and the list of dead was made greater than it really was. Only fourteen persons are known to have met death in the town, and three in the country south of here. Fully 200 people were more or less severely injured, fifty or sixty seriously, and four or

five more will surely die.

The correct list of dead at Chandler, as given out by the relief committee, is as fol-

Attorney John Dawson. Edgar S. DeMoss. James Woodyard and wife.

Mrs. Tom Smith. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Johnson and little

Mrs. Phillip Johnson and child. Mrs. Dr. Lee. Miss Emma Rittenstein.

D. E. Johnson. Emma Dressinger.

In the country, John C. Kyle and two United States District Attorney Roy Hoffman arrived from Chandler to-night. He was in the worst of the tornado. Although people were killed and injured all about him, he escaped. He says that no tongue or pen can describe the terror of the storm or the awfulness of the night that followed. or the awfulness of the night that followed. The storm, which had formed six miles southwest of Chandler by the meeting of a cloud from the south and one from the northwest, came with great rapidity, and was within a mile of town when first discovered by the people. It seemed to stop there fully three minutes, while the people were given time to seek places of shelter. Suddenly the great cloud divided, part swooping down upon the city of Chandler, and part going up the valley east. People who had remained out of caves or cellars until this second start of the storm had no time to get to shelter. In less time than it can be told the whole town was a mass of ruins, and people were being carried in the air or blown at the mercy of the wind and rain and hall.

air or blown at the mercy of the wind and rain and hail.

Houses were lifted high in the air and hurled to the ground with force enough to break every timber and demolish everything within. Brick and stone structures were wrecked until naught save a pile of rutbish remained. Great trees were torn from the ground and used as monster clubs to break and crush all about.

Entire squares once thickly populated were swept clear of everything, even the graas and bushes being cut off as if by some huge mowing machine.

Almost in an instant the work of destruction was done and the storm king had departed from the city.

Almost in an instant the work of destruc-tion was done and the storm king had departed from the city.

Those who were in houses came forth to look upon a scene of desolation, the like of which human eye had never before looked upon—a city wiped from the face of the earth in a moment's time.

### TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

wept Through the Country Near Star City-Three Persons Known to Re Killed.

Star City, Ark., April L-A tornado swept across this county yesterday, passing within half a mile of Star City. Everything in its path, which was from a quarter to half a mile wide, was destroyed. Three persons on the John C. Hendricks plantation were killed, and several injured,

The country roads are impassable, being blocked with every kind of debris, so that it is difficult to obtain details, but it is certain that immense damage was done and that many persons received serious in juries. The buildings on a great number o plantations were totally destroyed.

### Aid for Tornado Sufferers.

Wichlta, Kas., April 1.—(Special.) The Daily Beacon to-day inaugurated a movement to raise a fund for the Chandler tornado sufferers and the citizens are responding liberally. Church and charitable organizations are co-operating and express and railway companies have offered to carry donations free.

"Madame" Becoming Popular.

"Madame" Becoming Popular.

In some people the sense of the ridiculous is not very highly developed, and perhaps, for their own happiness, it is fortunate it is not. For when one sees absurdity in serious places it requires self-control to preserve a proper equanimity that allows matters to pass as if they had not been. Now there are some things that affect the ristbles almost before we know it, little ways which strike this sense of the ridiculous as exquisitely comical, when that is far from the intention of the object of our derision. It is not always pleasant to be thus taken unawares, for one desires to preserve a grave and dignified exterior, and not to be deemed ill bred by undue laughter. Something of this possessed me the other night when reading a programme on which the name of an American appeared with the prefix of "Mme." The matronly title was so droll in its association that it set me thinking what could be in the mind of a person who deemed this nom de guerre, as it were, the proper caper under the circumstances.

By what right does the native assume

Sworn in Yesterday and Began Their

New Duties Immediately—Cy

Leland Scores.

Washington. April 1.—(Special.) Mr.

Bristow was installed in his new duties as fourth assistant postmaster general to-day and received calls from nearly a hundred members of congress in regard to appointments. Upward of twenty-five Kansana headed by Committeeman Cy Leland, were piesent when the oath of office was administered to the new official.

Hon. Thomas Ryan also took hold to-day, relleving his predecessor of the duties of first assistant secretary of the interior, fie was given quite an ovation, nearly all the Kansans calling to congratulate him and to pay their respects. Mr. Ryan will live at the Colonial until his family arrives, when he will find a suitable house.

National Committeeman Cy Leland to day secured the first fourth class postmaster appointment made by the new fourth assistant postmaster general. The formula for the secured to the first fourth class postmaster appointment made by the new fourth assistant postmaster general. The will be appointed to their abortiginal street of the first fourth class postmaster appointment made by the new fourth assistant postmaster general. The will be appointed to their abortiginal street of the first fourth class postmaster appointment made by the new fourth assistant postmaster general the new fourth assistant postmaster general to day secured the first fourth class postmaster appointment made by the new fourth assistant postmaster general the first fourth class postmaster general the first derivation of the proper caper under the cumstances.

By what right does the native this ferenth synonym for "Mrs."? Why not make it german and be "Frau." By what right does the native this ferenth synonym for "Mrs."? Why not make it german and be "Frau." By what right does the native this form he proper caper which is singer like Melba or Eames, with their European reputations and "Signora"? Grate Singers with their European reputations and "Signora"? Grate Singers with their European rep

FLOOD SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED ABOVE GREENVILLE.

DANGER LINE MOVING SOUTH.

LEVEES BELOW GREENVILLE MUST NOW BEAR THE PRESSURE.

Five Mississippi Countles Will Be Un der Water for Thirty Days-River 50 Miles Wide at Rosedale-Fearful Destitution in Mississippi.

Memphis, Tenn., April 1.-The flood situation in the Mississippi delta above Green-ville is decidedly better to-night as to threatened loss of life and further destruction of levees. The half dozen crevasses on the Arkansas and Mississippi shores between Helena and Greenville have drawn an immense volume of water out of the main channel, which is spreading itself over the low lands, but not with that de-gree of rapidity that cuts off escape to the inhabitants of low countries. river shows a decline from a point below Helena to the Wayside crevasse. The decline above Greenville in many places is is great as ten inches.

However, Helena, Ark., is not cut of danger. The waters from the St. Francis basin in Arkansas are still swelling the channel of the main river from the mouth of the St. Francis to a point south of Helena, for no break occurs until Westover is reached, ten miles below that city. The worst at Helena will be over by Sun-

The damage to the farming country in the delta cannot be exaggerated. Five counties will be, for the most part, under water for thirty days and the main line and branch lines of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road will have more than 100 miles of track inundated. Opposite the Perthshire, the upper crevasse, a mile of track has been completely washed away. Probably twenty railroad stations and small towns are flooded to-night, among them being Gunnison, Rosedale, Perthshire, Terrene, Phalia, Riverton, Dahomey, Storm, Benoit, Beulah, Wayside, Long wood, Refuge, Swiftwater, Deerson and Australia.

The danger has been shifted now to the south of Greenville, and the levees from Wayside to the mouth of the river must begin to feel the pressure of the movement of water back into the channel from the delta, the White river country and the St. Francis basin. From Memphis to Crawley's Ridge, the river is now forty miles wide. A line cast and west on the water across Rosedale would probably be fifty miles long. All of this water must pass out between two walls of levee, in many places but a few miles distant one from the other.

Another rise of one-tenth of a foot in the river at Memphis is shown by the official bulletin from the office of the weather bureau. The gauge to-night registers 36.4 feet. At Cairo, an encouraging fall in the river is shown, while Paducah reports a fall of seven-tenths of a foot. At Vicksburg the river is stationary. Shreveport and other points below Vicksburg report a continued

The Louisville & Nashville and the Louis ville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroads resumed direct traffic communication with Nashville to-night, after a cessation of two weeks, due to the high water of the Ten-

nessee river.
The local relief committee this afternoon sent a steamboat to the St. Francis river county to bring out waterbound people and carry supplies and food to man and beast, It is said that the destitution in the ter ritory to be covered is fearful, but the news of it did not reach Memphis until to-day. The following telegrams were received to-night by the Commercial-Appeal Upper Yazoo levee district, extending along

the front of the Coahoma county: "The influence of the violent storm last night was depressing and demoralizing to the men who are fighting along the line. but the successful resistance of the danger is very encouraging and the sunshine of to-day has induced a much more cheerful feeling. The report from Mr. Lombard of ten inches of fall along his division, covten inches of fall along his division, covering ten miles of the lower end, due to the break opposite and below us, and the consequent present security of the front, ought to afford great relief. The slight but continued rise at Helena from the St. Francis basin is gradually encroaching on our margin of safety at and above Friar's Point, but is not likely to reach a stage of so great danger as we have contended against below. The Helena rise is nearly neutralized by the influence of the Arkansas breaks along the Stovall front, and the pressure there will not be materially increased. My conclusion is that, while the issue is still in doubt, the outlook is growing decidedly hopeful."

Gunnison, Miss. April 1.—This little city stands to-night in four feet of water, the result of a big break in the levee at Perthshire. There is much suffering among the pocrer classes. Five hundred negroes in a destitute condition are huddled together on the levee near here. The government engineer to-night ordered two barges for the relief of these unfortunate people.

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Rosedale, Miss., April 1.—The relief boats brought in scores of negroes from the back country to-day and placed them in every available place of safety. The refugees are in a state of misery and hunger, and the people are providing for them as best they can, but the increasing number hourly arriving makes the situation desperate. The water is pouring through the crevasse near here at a terrible rate, and the outlook is indeed gloomy.

Greenville, Miss., April 1.—The outlook to-day is anything but encouraging, and the chagrin expressed by the people after their heroic battle with the water in front to awaken and find that their efforts may prove futile is quite natural.

This morning there were no trains out on the Mississippi Valley route, the last train having left at 10 o'clock ast night. At Wiizikini, a place about eight miles distant from here, there are depressions in the tracks, and last night when the train passed over it there were several inches of water over the rails and still rising. It was, therefore, determined to abandon the line between Greenville and Leland. There is now no communication with Greenville except by boats, and theye being only one

water over the rails and still rising. It was, therefore, determined to abandon the line between Greenville and Leland. There is now no communication with Greenville except by boats, and there being only one Western Union wire working out of Greenville, the means of telegraphic communication are decidedly limited and the operators here think that even this wire will succumb during the night. The levee board has ceased to work, for the weather, as well as the stage of the river are both very favorable and the danger to the front lines of levees is considered to be passed. All the hired laborers have been discharged and sent back to their homes, the last batch, some thirty-five in number, having been brought down this afternoon. At the office of the levee board this morning, reports were received from the Southern plantations of districts where all was rease in the Deerfield place on Lake Lee. The weather was delightful, a mild breeze prevailing, and the river had apparently fallen fully three feet and still falling. Houses outside the levee, in which there had been five feet of water, were almost free, while stymps, etc., which had been entirely submerged, were now visible on the surface of the water.

Mr. Sommerville, the assistant engineer, after his arduous campaign, appeared serenely happy to-day and looked back upon the exceedingly active and onorous campaign with great satisfaction. It was true that four crevasses occurred in his levee district, but every one of these took place in old levees, some of them having been constructed as far back as 1850. Not a single one of the new levees succumbed, nor was it found necessary to raise or strengthen them. The engineer attributed their immunity from the flood to the fact that the new levees had been constructed with much greater care, were wider and sironger at base and crown, and had been built upon scientific principles. The campaign lasted about three weeks, and during the light of the levee had been constructed with much greater care, were wider and tully 10

levees will hold. They will meet an anticipated rise of two feet from the Yazoo by raising the levees from a point below Delta. La., to 130 miles north to a sufficient height to hold the water in check.

St. Louis, April 1.—The river here has risen two feet in the last twenty-four hours and seems bent on confuting the predictions of the weather bureau. A Washington dispatch says the Mississippi at St. Louis will reach twenty-six feet in two days' time. The river shows twenty-six feet on the gauge now, and is ticking off the divisions which separate it from twenty-seven feet at the rate of an inch an hour. The danger point here is thirty feet and from the news which comes from the head it is the general opinion that this point will be reached. St. Louis itself will suffer little from such a stage of water, but across the river in East St. Louis there is likely to be trouble. Twenty-eight feet of water has caused a flood there.

In 1891, the river at St. Louis went to a little over thirty feet. East St. Louis was flooded and on this side of the river a dyke had to be built on North Broadway to keep back the water.

The storm last night caused considerable

looded and on this side of the river a dyke had to be built on North Broadway to keep back the water.

The storm last night caused considerable damage in different sections of Missouri, according to specials received to-day from the following places:

Boonville, Mo.—Fully two inches of water fell in one hour, and large hailstones did much damage in the country. Reports have reached here of a cyclone that did much havoc fifteen miles south. Creeks and small streams are out of their banks. Dexter, Mo.—The severest hailstorm ever experienced in this section struck here. The hailstones varied in size from a large egg to that of a baseball and some of the largest stones weighed five ounces. Window lights were knocked out, plate glass crushed and shingle and tin roofs badly wrecked.

De Soto, Mo.—The rains throughout

wrecked.

De Soto, Mo,-The rains throughout Southeast Missouri caused the tie-up of all trains on the Iron Mountain last night to avoid accidents, but everything is moving to-day.

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Mount Vernon, Mo., April 1.—This vicinity was visited by the most terrific and destructive halistorms ever witnessed here. Halistones weighing ten and twelve ounces fell in great profusion and with such force and rapidity that not a house in the community escaped more or less injury. The churches, mills, etc., sustained heavy losses. Not only were shingle roofs damaged, but the heavy iron roofs of the flouring and planing mills were rendered useless. Stock of all kinds suffered intensely. Fruit and ornamental trees were bally damaged. Inimediately following the hail came the heaviest rain storm witnessed here for fifteen years or more.

heaviest rain storm witnessed here for fif-teen years or more.

Warsaw, Ill., April 1.—Heavy rains have again swollen the Des Moines and Missis-sippi rivers, threatening further destruction of property. The Fox river, which empties into the Mississippi near here on the Mis-souri side, is out of its banks, and to-day the people were fleeling from the bottoms and taking their live stock with them. The vast tracts of land within the levees are suffering greatly from seep water. The sit-uation is growing more serious daily.

### FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

Higher Water in the Upper Mississippl Country Than Was Ever Known Before.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 1.—The Mississippi went on a tear last night and dwellers along the flats moved in a hurry. A huge ice jam which had formed in the huge ice jam which had formed in the river at Forty-second avenue north, broke late yesterday afternoon, and an immense volume of water, with big cakes of ice and thousands of feet of logs went tearing down the river and roaring over St. Anthony falls. The water rose two feet inside of half an hour, edging its way up the river banks until the floors of many of the houses were well under water.

When the ice jam at Forty-second avenue North broke, the water and ice tore away pieces of logs and piling. One mill man estimated that 2,500,000 feet of logs had been swent away. Both the bridges at

away pieces of logs and piling. One mill man estimated that 2,500,000 feet of logs had been swept away. Both the bridges at Twentieth avenue North and at Plymouth avenue are in danger. The damage may reach \$100,000.

Sloux Falls, S. D., April L.—The Big Sloux river is higher than ever known and is still rising. Lake Kampeska, in which the river has its source, has risen five feet and is still rising. At Castlewood, the valley and low lands are flooded. At Brookings, the same condition exists, At Egan, the water is rising rapidly, doing much damage. At Sloux Falls, business along the river has been suspended. The water is gradually rising and will soon put out the fires in the electric lighting plant and the pumping station. The bottoms above the city are a broad sea, and much fear is expressed, as the flood from the north is still to come. The damages to bridges in Minsehaba, county alone, so far amount to \$50,000.

At Huron the Jim is reported to be above record high water of 1881. None of this flood has reached Yankton yet.

Fargo, N. D., April L.—The Red river is still rising, but is expected to reach its maximum height to-morrow, as it is reported falling at Wahpeton. The whole country west of Fargo and south of the Northern Pacific tracks is flooded, and it is getting so high that Big Coulee, near Fargo, is overflowing, and the water is running into the west side of town. The

Fargo, is overflowing, and the water is running into the west side of town. The Northern Pacific train was sent East to-day over the Great Northern road, to Grand Forks and thence by the Northern Pacific Winnipeg branch to St. Paul, making 194 miles to cover twenty-six. Late this afternoon the Great Northern got its first train for three days into Fargo via Barnes-ville.

afternoon the Great Northern got its first train for three days into Fargo via Barnesville.

Wahpeton, N. D., April I.—The water in the Red and Boise de Sioux rivers is two feet above the danger mark, and about the highest ever known. The ice has risen with the water and is threatening all the bridges on the line of those rivers. Stremuous efforts are being made to save the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and the wagon bridges at this place. Continuously since yesterday morning dynamite has been used in breaking the ice both above, below and between the bridges, and there are some hopes now of saving the railroad bridges, but the road bridge which connects this city and Breckinridge seems to be doomed. A few inches more rise and force them from their foundations.

Aberdeen, S. D., April I.—The whole north section of the state is largely in an inundated condition. Railroad traffic on the three systems having lines here have been entirely abandoned. Aberdeen store basements and cellars are flooded and in one instance, that of the Golden Rule department store, considerable damage was done. The Western Union Telegraph office has two fect of water upon the floor. All the furnaces are out in the steam heated buildings. The occupants of residences have in several cases been forced to move out and hundreds of other dwellings are surrounded by water several feet in depth. Nothing like it has ever been krown here before.

The town of Westport, north of Aberdeen, has from two to six feet of water on the principal streets. Residents have either moved to higher grounds or to the second stories of their buildings. Hotel preprietors and storekeepers are carrying on their business on second stories.

At Faulkton, George Peck, 18 years of age, was drowned. The Peck house was washed away during the night into a creek and was a total loss.

Retribution.

Down the polished stairs came Daphne In her gown so satin stairs came Dayline
In her gown so satin bright.
Eyes and gems and shoulders gleaming
Underneath the radiant light.
Waiting, watching in the hallway
I, enraptured by her charms,
Wondered if she'd fall—nay, hoped so—

Fall into my willing arms. How the tiny, high-heeled slippers
Glided o'er each treacherous rim;
How serenely she descended
While my wicked hopes grew dim.
Fall? Not she. But, as she fluttered
Toward me like a gentle dove,
Betribution overtook me—

Retribution overtook me—
I fell head o'er heels in love!
—Brooklyn Life.

PERSONAL. J. J. Frey, Topeka, is at the Coates. S. Hogan, Cleveland, is at the Coates. W. P. Adams, Detroit, is at the Coates S. Elliott, Boonville, is at the Coates. J. F. Hawley, Chillicothe, is at the Coates B. W. French, Chicago, is at the Coates J. M. Curran, St. Louis, is at the Coates W. J. Burns, Columbus, O., is at the

H. D. Martin, Indianapolis, is at the James Waldo Kirk, New York, is at the

Major Calvin Hood, of Emporia, Kas., is at the Coates House, F. Clement, Chicago, is at the Savoy. F. G. Stewart, Chicago, is at the Savoy. J. S. Thomas, Chicago, is at the Savoy. William Miller, St. Louis, is at the Savoy. D. Simmons, St. Joseph, is at the Savoy. A. Stevenson, Washington, D. C., is at the

J. M. Macoum, Denver, Col., is at the Savoy. John S. Elliott, of Boonville, Mo., a well known railroad attorney, is at the Coates

R. W. Morris, internal revenue collector at Leavenworth, was the guest of Collector Withers yesterday.

Joseph Lowe, of Washington, Kas., who retired yesterday morning as a member of the Kansas railroad commissioners, was at the Union depot last evening on his way back home.

# COLDS

Munyon's Cold Cure cures colds in the head, colds on the lungs, old colds, new colds and obstinate colds, and all forms of grip. Stops sneezing, discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents catarrh, diphtheria, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. These pleasant little pellets are absolutely harmless, have saved thousands of lives and prevented much sickness, Price, 25c.

Improved Homoeopathic Home Remedy Company put up a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents. Guide to Health free, Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street. Philadelphia, Pa., answered, with free medical advice for any disease.



Dr. H. J. WHITTIER, PIONEER SPECIALIST. LONGEST LOCATED.

Are you traveling near the danger line? Do you know how far you have gone? Do you know the cause of more desertions, more unhappiness, more ruined homes? Nervous Debility, Failing Man-hood, Loss of Sexual Power. That is the cause. But you can be completely and permanently cured. Dr. H. J. Whittier's method of treatment is entirely different from all others, and for upward of twen. ty years' has never failed to absolutely cure every form of

Delay is dangerous. The ambition and vigor of strong men can be yours-all unnatural drains will soon be stopped, and you can be restored to the enjoyment of perfect sexual health and strength, regardless of the producing cause. Dr. H. J. Whittier is the recog-nized authority on all diseases of

men. Varicocele, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Blood Polson and all affections of the Nervous System successfully treated. Book on any of the above troubles free for stamp, FACTS for men only, by mail, sealed, for 6 cents-stamps. Consultation free and in-vited. Call or write in strict confidence. Office hours—9 to 4, 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 12.

### DR. H. J. WHITTIER, 90 WEST NINTH STREET.

Near Junction. Kansas City, Mo. Auditorium Theater. AN OPERATIC EVENT, THURSDAY-FRIDAY-SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 2, 3,

THE MIKADO Presented by the of the Central High School,
With a magnificent cast, chorus of sixty and the entire AUDITORIUM ORCHESTICA.
The net proceeds from this performance will be invested in the purchase of a grand plane for the use
of the literary and musical nocieties of the Central

of the literary and musical societies of the Central high school.

PHICES.

Entire Orchestra floor, 500c Entire Second Bal., 25C Entire First Balcony, 500c Entire Third Bal., 25C Sale of reserved rests commences on Monday, March 31, at the Grand Junction ticket office and the Auditorium box office.

Thursday night, SOUVENIE NIGHT, when every lady holding a reserved seat coupon for orchestra or first belcony floors will be presented with a beautiful souvenir.

Kansas City's Leading Theater THE AUDITORIUM THE DRAMATIC FEAST OF THE SEASON.

One week, commencing Monday, April 5. Tuesday, April 6, Knights Templar Night. WM. H. CRANE. Monday, Tuesday A FOOL OF FORTUNE Thu'sday, Friday HIS WIFE'S FATHER Saturday Mat. HIS WIFE'S FATHER SATURDAY Night, THE SENATOR

TWO NIGHTS ONLY. Monday and Tuesday, April 5-6.

Grand Triumphal Tour of

Champion of all Champions in a Carnival of Athletics, assisted by his seconds and trainers, Dan Hickey and Ernest Roeber and local talent. Advance sale of seats opens at Gilliss Box Office at 9 a. m. Thurs-day Morning.

TOO MUCH JOHNSON Management Charles Fronm Next Sunday Mat.

THE COMEDY SUCCESS,

The Nancy Hanks 9th Street. WED. AND SAT.

TO-NIGHT-SALTER & MARTIN'S MAMMOTH ORIGINAL Uncle Tom Cabin COMPANY.

# DOG SHOW

VEEK, The Heart of Chicago

300 DOGS. Armory, 12th and Troost, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. APRIL 2 and 3.

Barnardo's troup of Frained Dogs at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., 9 p. m. Society Show. Children's Show. Open continuously from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Admission at all times— ADULTS, 25c; CHILDREN, 15c.

Special performance of Prof. Frank

THE JOURNAL, 10 CENTS PER WEEK AT YOUR DOOR.